



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1878.

As to-morrow will be the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in accordance with time honored custom, there will be no paper issued from this office. The counting room will be open in the morning.

Henry D. Rothmel, cashier of the Mount Carmel (Pa.) Savings Bank, committed suicide yesterday morning. The hard times and the feeling of insecurity among the people, resulting from the recent failures of the banks in that neighborhood, caused a run on the bank and it has been impossible to realize the money from the securities of the bank as fast as it has been asked for by the depositors. Yesterday the drafts of the bank were protested in Philadelphia and it was ascertained that it would have been longer to-day. This is supposed to have so preyed upon the mind of Mr. Rothmel as to cause him to commit the rash act.

The New York Manhattan Club gave a speaker Randall a reception at their club house last night. Mr. Randall made a speech, dwelling on the business interests of the country, and said he thought the country possesses more power to revive its prosperity than Congress. He spoke against subsidies and recommended the employment of surplus capital in pushing raw material and manufactures in excess of home consumption into other countries. Mr. A. S. Hewitt and others also made speeches. Among those present were Gen. R. A. Pryor, Richard Sobell, ex-Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and other distinguished persons.

The absence of Mr. Tilden from the reception given Mr. Randall by the New York Manhattan Club, last night, is seized upon by some of the radical papers as an indication of jealousy on the part of that gentleman toward Mr. Randall. There was no significance in Mr. T.'s absence whatever, but the radicals are "split up" themselves and so disgruntled that, like drowning men, they clutch at anything to induce the people to believe that there are similar dissensions in the democratic ranks. But let them take the beam from their own eyes before they undertake to remove the mote in the vision organs of democracy.

The primary meetings for the selection of delegates to the Congressional Convention, to meet in the city on the 28th proximo, are to be held in this city on Thursday night, the 11th inst. On a near future day meetings will be held in the county for the same purpose. The very best men should be chosen as representatives to the convention. Our people are deeply interested in the issue, and while there is no excitement there will probably be a full "turn out" of the voters to give expression to their preference.

J. Milton Turner, the colored minister to Liberia, has returned to this country for the purpose of pushing his suit against Allen & Dam, of the Astor House, New York, to recover damages for their refusal to entertain him. Turner thinks it more profitable to be in this country drawing his salary and enjoying the notoriety of a "color" suit, than broiling on Africa's coral strands, where there is no distinction "on account of race, color or previous condition." There is nothing like "distinction."

The short comings of the late session of Congress are becoming more and more apparent as time allows a careful review of its proceedings. The error in the Hot Springs commission bill was found out almost immediately after the adjournment, and yesterday it was discovered that a most important error existed in that part of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill respecting the payment of interest on certain bonds of the District of Columbia.

After a careful survey and calm reflection it is modestly suggested that the Potter investigation has accomplished its purpose, and that it is time to cry "hold! enough!" Hayes will not be unseated, Sherman and Matthews and a few others cannot be much more "spoiled," and the remaining parties implicated are too insignificant to waste so much avoidable upon, as the committee must do in these piping hot days.

As there is to be no public demonstration on the Fourth, and as the weather will probably be too warm for anything but "the enjoyment of abandon," a glass of "ice cold" lemonade as a beverage, and the Declaration of Independence as a suitable literature, for the occasion, is recommended as a proper way of spending the day.

Excursions and picnics will be the order of the day to-morrow. Several members of the old 17th Virginia will go to Manassas to review the scenes of the famous battlefield. Happy Fourth, when everybody will be able to declare their "independence," and the next day their "dependence."

"To the Rockies and beyond, or a summer on the Union Pacific Railway," giving an account of the hunting resorts of Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, &c., including descriptions of the Black Hills, &c., has been received from J. L. Kimball, general agent of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Washington Republican says a case is being made by the authority of Congress to suspend the authority of the President.

While the rest of mankind are complaining of the heat, the ice dealers are rejoicing with exceeding joy and hoping for "a continuation of the same."

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The session of the congress yesterday lasted two hours and a half. It is believed that the congress will have completed the discussion of the principal questions to be decided by it by the end of this week. It will only have next week to formally sanction the decisions of the committee of the second plebiscitaries, presided over by Prince Hohenzollern, which commenced a series of preliminary deliberations on Saturday last. It has been decided that Serbia shall retain Nisib, but not Novi Bazar, the Koprivnik delie forming the western frontier of the new territory. The Serbian delegates declare themselves satisfied. The Montenegrins are dissatisfied, especially at obtaining nothing on the South. Antivari is to be declared a neutral port, but open to Austrian men of war.

The Journal de St. Petersburg seems to permit the supposition that the congress will decide in favor of the navigation of the Danube and the war indemnity were discussed in the congress yesterday. On the indemnity question England, France and Italy refused to recognize Russia's pecuniary claim. Russia disclaimed the intention of claiming priority or extending territory instead of money.

One of the Berlin correspondents says the congress, in view of Turkey's absolute inability to pay the indemnity, declined to take any action, and left the matter for private settlement between Turkey and Russia.

Another correspondent states the indemnity question will probably be referred to a commission. There will be no sitting of the congress to-day. It is possible that on Monday the last real sitting will be held, and the treaty may be signed on Tuesday or Wednesday. Roumania asks for the harbor of Savona, on the Black Sea.

A Vienna correspondent reports rumors that the Austrian council yesterday decided to place three additional divisions on a war footing, and call out the Croatian reserves to carry out the occupation of Bosnia by force, if necessary.

The British channel squadron has left Suda Bay Island, off Crete, with sealed orders.

The Greek Ministry have resigned, in consequence of objection by the Premier to some promotions made by the Minister of War. King George has not yet accepted their resignations.

The ministerial crisis of Italy, Diritto, emphatically denies that Italy intends to seek compensation in Albania for the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch from Bosnia reports that there are 40,000 Turkish troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 20,000 between Novi Bazar and Frustina.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will muster 140,000 men owing to the hostile attitude of the population of both provinces but no military resistance is anticipated.

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's telegram company, states that the instructions from the Porte to the Turkish plenipotentiaries authorize the latter to consent to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria on the condition that the duration of the occupation shall be previously determined, the strength of the army of occupation be fixed, and that the occupation be confined to certain limits.

Slight rioting has been going on at Marseilles for some days past, in consequence of a recent attempt of the Ultramontanes to get up a political demonstration by decorating the statue of a former bishop. Last night a mob invaded the offices of the Legation newspapers, and endeavored to overthrow the statue. The police dispersed the mob and arrested 120 persons.

The committee entrusted with the task of drawing up a Franco-American treaty of commerce held a meeting to-day. Approval of Mr. Leon Chateaux's action while in the United States as a delegate from the committee was expressed. It was also affirmed that the committee's sole object was to conclude an international convention, by which importation from the United States would be increased and the interests of both countries be served.

LONDON, July 3.—The Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer is expected to preside at the annual conference of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, to be held at Frankfurt, Germany, August 20th. The Hon. Bayard Taylor, U. S. Minister at Berlin, will assist at the conference if he is in the opinion that the success of the Congress now in session at Berlin would impart a powerful impetus to the general movement toward the establishment of a code of international law and a treaty of arbitration for the settlement of difficulties among nations.

THE PAN-ANGELIC SYNOD.—The Pan Anglican synod commenced in London yesterday morning by a celebration of holy communion in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The chapel, which is small but handsome, was well filled with the prelates and such of the public as were admitted. The synod was then opened by Dr. Tait, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, having convened the synod, will preside over it. Upon taking the chair, his grace said that although the synod could not assume to exercise any legislative authority, or to define, regulate or to pass any rule, or even to denounce any assembly might not be denounced the most wholesome results for the Anglican church throughout the world. It was to begin with a striking evidence of the spiritual and inviolable unity of the Anglican churches. Corporal unity they did not possess, nor was it, perhaps, desirable to seek for it, but spiritual unity they enjoyed, and it could be promoted by such meetings as these. He proceeded to say that the present state of the world laid new responsibilities upon the church, and the condition of the world in many respects alarming. The most subversive ideas were promulgated and their advocates in influential organs of public opinion. The rights of property and the sacred institution of marriage were assailed, and the grace of God was preached by poets as well as by philosophers. The church should buckle on her armor and prepare for a steadfast combat against these foes and as one of the best aids in this conflict, her prelates should seek to be in unity with each other in the bonds of the Spirit. His grace paid a special compliment to the American bishops who had come to attend the synod, and to those who had journeyed still further from the Colonies for that purpose.

Knights Templars.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Knights Templars of Allegany City, Pa., who arrived in town yesterday, sailed hence in the steamship Russia this morning on their pilgrimage to Europe. Men and ladies accompanying them made a party of forty-seven. The Commanderies who came on with them from Pittsburgh escorted them to the steamer.

Among the passengers by the steamer Russia, which sailed from here for Europe to-day, are Samuel J. Tilden, Lieut. Gov. Dorchester and Judges Peabody, Comstock and Parker.

New Era in the Grain Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—The towboat Grand Lake, which left St. Louis a week ago with three large barges, arrived here safe yesterday. The barges were towed to the Union elevator where they are receiving a cargo of 100,000 bushels of corn, which will be shipped to St. Louis and thence to New Orleans. The arrivals of the barges is looked upon as the beginning of a new era in the grain trade, and it is supposed to be a settled fact that in future the Missouri river is to be utilized as a great outlet for the surplus crops of the West.

Florida, occupied by the United States, Alvarado and Kellogg, stationers, Jacksonville, Co., dry goods, and J. W. Barton, tailor, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$30,000.

The Presidential Fraud.

After the Gazette's report of the Potter Committee closed yesterday, E. L. Weber, brother of the man to whom Secretary Sherman wrote the famous letter, who was killed, testified that the republican leaders of Louisiana decided not to hold any election in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, with the object of having them both thrown out by the Returning Board, upon the ground that violence and intimidation prevailed therein; and that the republican voters were frightened, and that both parishes were fairly carried for the democrats, and that there was no reason for entering a protest against their being counted by the returning board. He also says that he was present when Anderson signed the protest, which contained a large number of blank spaces, and that he saw Judge Campbell affix the jurat to the protest after Anderson had left the Judge's office. He corroborated Anderson's testimony, and read an account of his interviews with Secretary Sherman and the other visiting statesmen. Respecting the Sherman letter, the witness positively stated that he saw it frequently, that it was in Mr. Sherman's handwriting, with which he was familiar, having seen Mr. Sherman write in New Orleans, and that he never doubted its genuineness. Mr. Weber further swears that his brother secured the letter from Mr. Sherman personally.

The witness, on cross examination acknowledged that he had written a letter to a cousin in St. Louis, affirming that Hayes and Packard had both claimed Louisiana and that his brother had been murdered for political reasons.

Before the subcommittee in New Orleans, yesterday, the electoral returns with the forged signatures were exhibited.

W. H. Seymour testified that he first knew Jenks in 1866. Was a casual acquaintance. When he and Anderson came to my office to attest the agreement Anderson introduced Jenks. I had not seen him for four or five years; did not then refer to having met him before. Afterwards met Jenks in Washington and renewed old acquaintance. Am certain he is the man who signed the statements with Anderson. Witness was certain the paper showing him in Washington, known as the Anderson-Nash agreement, was the one to which he affixed his jurat, and that it was a double sheet originally.

Road Agents.

A coach from Deadwood, with six passengers, was attacked Monday night by road agents at Whop-up, sixty-five miles south of Deadwood. The passengers were E. S. Smith and J. S. Smith, of New York; A. Liberman and H. Liberman, of Chicago; Daniel Finn and Mrs. Boughton, of Cheyenne. Only two of the road agents came in view, who, after placing the passengers in line and robbing four of them of various amounts of money, together with two gold watches, advanced to Finn, who drew his revolver and shot one of the robbers in the region of the groin. The robber fell on his knees, but rallied. As Finn was about to shoot again he was himself shot by an accomplice of the robber who was in ambush. All entered at the left side of his nose, and, passing through his mouth, came out in front of the right ear, inflicting a painful but not serious wound.

The robbers then retreated, firing several shots. E. S. Smith was wounded in the leg, below the knee, and A. Liberman in the thigh. Both are flesh wounds. Mrs. Boughton was not molested. The coach and passengers arrived at Hot Creek that evening. The wounded were made comfortable and are now en route for Cheyenne. About eight highway men are supposed to have participated in the affair. Division Superintendent William Ward, with reliable men, is now in pursuit of the robbers.

News of the Day.

Yesterday after noon two men entered the office of Grant & Aulis, brokers, 29 South Third street Philadelphia, and while one drew the attention of the clerk to a box of stock, the other seized a package with twenty \$1,000 bonds, numbering from 93,396 to 93,407 inclusive, United States 4 1/2 per cent, new issue, and made off. The robbery was not discovered until both had escaped. Detectives from Philadelphia gentlemen, were at the Police headquarters this morning looking in the Rogues gallery for the purpose of identifying if possible the thieves. After the robbery they were traced to a New York train. Mr. Grant and friend started for New York on the midnight train, arriving at Jersey City the former recognized among his fellow passengers the men with whom he had been talking in his office, and had them arrested. Calling a police officer and had them arrested.

James P. Deering was shot in the back at 1 o'clock yesterday in Fulton street New York by George F. Howell and fatally injured. Deering and Howell had been clerks in the same office, but on Saturday last Howell was discharged, and thinking Deering was to get in when it suddenly gave way.

An accident took place yesterday evening in the free baths, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn. The bath was full, and about seventy people waiting on the platform outside to get in when it suddenly gave way. Fortunately, a boat was underneath, or many would have been drowned. As it was, several persons were badly bruised, and Andrew Haslett, aged twelve years, who was on the boat, was instantly killed. The accident caused much excitement.

The Mergers Collins and Philadelphia, contractors for building the Madeira and Mamore railroad of Brazil, have determined to send colored laborers thither. The new steamship Rio do Janeiro will probably take out five hundred on her first trip. The Brazilian Government will not object to their landing.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Maria L. Hubbard, charged with the murder of her husband, Samuel Hubbard, has rendered a verdict that she came to her death by strychnine administered by her husband, Samuel Hubbard. Hubbard is yet in the station house, and appears quite insane. Exports pronounce him deranged.

Late reports from Bear Pass mountains are to the effect that the two richest placer gold deposits have been discovered, and two mining districts have organized with a recorder each. The second gulch reported is very rich, yielding \$50 a day per man.

The bank of Saxeia, at Quincy, Ill., has failed. Liabilities \$187,000 of which \$72,000 are due to the town and county collectors. The suspension was caused by the withdrawal of \$171,000 of tax deposits.

The Indians.

The Governor of Oregon has received the following dispatch from Canyon City, dated 29th instant:—

"Our scouting party is surrounded by Indians and are fighting on the south fork of John Day river. The Indians are pouring into John Day Valley. The militia force is not sufficient to protect us, and is in the rear of the Indians. There are no troops in the valley. We have but few arms and little ammunition. Order the Federal militia immediately to our assistance. Forward arms and ammunition, with an escort, to arm our citizens. Raise them at Dalles, if you can. Time is precious."

A gentleman who has just arrived at Portland from the Warm Spring Agency reports that the Indians there are very much dissatisfied, and that some are talking of joining the hostiles.

A Winemucca dispatch says:—"Chief Natches and his cousin Jerry, interpreter, came in yesterday. They state that the number of hostiles do not exceed thirty lodges of Banocks, Eagle Eye's band of Weyers and a party of Snakes, some of whom were determined to escape at the first opportunity. About three some of the warriors are well armed, and arrows."

The Eighth Congressional District.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

With no intention or desire to take any part in the contest now progressing in the Eighth Congressional District, as to who shall be the nominee of the conservative party, I cannot permit the strictures of Shenandoah in your issue of Thursday last to pass unnoticed. That writer says: "It may be fairly said that the judgment of the present incumbent was greatly at fault in supporting the Electoral Commission bill. I am one of those whose judgment upon the wisdom and propriety of that measure at that time accorded with our representative, and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of justice to see him attacked for his support thereof without expressing my disapprobation. It cannot be forgotten that when Congress met after the Presidential election in 1876 both parties claimed the success of their respective candidates; the democratic party, that Mr. Tilden had not secured a majority of the popular vote, but also of the electoral votes. The republican party claimed the election of Mr. Hayes; that a majority of the electoral votes cast in the several States were found to be in his favor; were forwarded to the Vice President, and would be counted in his favor by that officer, and that result established. It was then alleged by the democratic party that the votes of three of the Southern States had been so manipulated (and the recent investigations prove the truth of the charge) by the returning boards and others as to give the returns to Mr. Hayes."

As the period approached when the votes were to be counted it cannot be forgotten that the Senate and the republican party, with a few slight exceptions, maintained that the right to pre-empt the Senate and declare which of the two candidates is elected President of the United States; the democratic party on the other hand, both in the Senate and House, maintaining that the President of the Senate had no authority to count the votes, but that that power resided in the two houses of Congress. Upon these two modes of settling this question the two great parties of the country, each numbering from four to five millions of voters, persistently divided, neither being willing to yield its convictions to the other, and unfortunately there was no mode provided by law regulating the settlement of contested presidential elections. The 22d rule, which had been previously adopted, and which covered this question, had been no doubt purposely repealed by the republican Senate as soon as the democratic party obtained the control of the House. It was obvious then that a conflict must ensue; the public mind became highly agitated, the fears of the patriotic were excited, and it was becoming daily alarming that the excitement aroused by the partisan animations of both sides might light a torch which would plunge the country into a revolution and kindle the flames of civil discord.

While this danger was imminent the good and patriotic united in proposing as a means of peaceable adjustment the Electoral Commission bill. Now what was the duty of the hour. Mr. Tucker says the democratic party are in a dilemma, or rather trilemma. "Shall they be guilty of a tame surrender of what they believe to be their right? Shall they maintain their rights as they conceive it by an armed conflict, or shall they by mutual concessions between different degrees of opinion on a doubtful issue, not expressly fixed by the constitution, permit it to be determined through a tribunal of honorable arbitration." He further said: "If this be a fair statement of the condition of things, I feel I would not be justified upon a conflict of power, such as this, to reject the only measure which is offered to preserve the peace and secure the happiness of the country."

Gen. Hutton, who was keenly alive to the condition of affairs, and indisposed to see the country involved in another civil war, said:—"The time has arrived when the two houses of Congress should rise above partisan feelings and agree upon some mode of settlement to tide over the difficulty impending, and avoid the peril of war."

Mr. Hill of Georgia, and I might quote the expressions of all the patriotic conservative members of the South to the same effect, said: "The South utters to those who have been her disposers and who now threaten to be the disposers of each other, but one voice; that voice is Peace! peace! Civil war redresses no wrong, preserves no right. If you doubt look here and be convinced."

Under these impulses the Electoral Commission bill was passed. It averted civil war. It preserved the institutions of the country from the overthrow then threatening. It will not do for Mr. Potter or any one else to say that it was a gigantic game, in which we held the cards and the republicans bluffed us. I should like to know what cards we hold sufficient to win the game if a shew had been had. Is it not a matter of history that the executive power was in the hands of the republicans? That every State north of Mason and Dixon's line was under the control of the same party; that every governor with the exception, perhaps, of one or two, and in those instances the legislature of the States belonged to the republican party; that the general government was at that very time concentrating troops at the national capital, and that the greater part of the army of the United States were quartered in the Southern States; that Forey's press stated that a bill had been prepared at Washington and forwarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania, was approved by him, and held ready to be submitted when the necessary arms, amounting to one million of dollars to arm and equip the national guard of Pennsylvania, to be used in case of an emergency at Washington.

It is not moreover known to Mr. Potter that the northern democratic party in Congress were asked in case the Vice President should under take to declare the President and the conflict should arise what aid could they pledge from their respective States in resistance thereto. Did they even promise a single regiment of soldiers? I leave him to answer.

The reflecting people of the whole country recognized the danger then existing, and they endorsed the measure that removed the question to a tribunal that they then believed would decide fairly, honestly, unaffected by bayonet rule. If in this they have been disappointed let the blame fall upon the majority of those deciding who would not yield their allegiance to party to serve their country, but do not censure the patriotic men who, to save and serve their country from the peril of revolution, united in forming a tribunal that they believed would fearlessly discharge their duty.

In conclusion, let me say to Shenandoah that unless he can find more serious objections to Gen. Hutton than these contained in his communication he had better cease his opposition.

SENEX.

High Water.

ATCHISON, Kansas, July 3.—The Missouri river is higher than it has been during the past twelve years, and the St. Joseph and Denver trains now run into the city being unable to cross at St. Joseph.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., July 3.—The Missouri river at this point is now higher than since 1844, during seventeen feet 4 inches above low water mark. Considerable damage was done to day to the iron bridge spanning the river at this point by the current washing in and causing the east abutment to sink down eight or ten feet, letting the shore end of the first span touch the water. At present the bridge is in an impassable condition. The damage will be temporarily repaired in three or four days, so that the trains will be able to cross.

Col. N. B. Eldred committed suicide to-day with a revolver at Auburn, N. E.

Niagara.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

UPPERVILLE, VA., July 2, 1878.—For the information of the many readers of the Gazette and especially for those contemplating a "Trip to Niagara Falls" during the excursion season, permit one who has lately visited that point to make a few suggestions as tending to alleviate the usual anxiety and annoyance, as well as expense of such a tour. The town of Suspension Bridge, on the American side, has a population of about 3,000 inhabitants; on the Canadian side, some 2,000. Crossing the bridge between those points, quite a fine view is obtained of the Great Falls, a mile and a half distant. On the American side the "Western Hotel" (\$2 per day) is a convenient stopping place for refreshments and rest. Omitting any attempt at a description of what is to be seen, I will now only give general directions as to the best way to proceed to obtain a thorough view of all that is worth seeing there, and at the least possible expense. Leaving the hotel on the American side, walk leisurely along the banks of the river, which are surprisingly steep, and the next point, perpendicular, but the surface of which, running back, is nearly level. A fine view is thus had of the river, with its many counter currents, the Falls, the "Bridal Veil," which seems to be water from a mill race, running over the high back into the river below; Goat Island, both of the Suspension Bridges, and the Park. Arriving at the entrance of Goat Island, at which an admission fee of 50 cents each is charged, cross the bridge and take the first right hand road to the foot of the Island, where is had a close and advanced side view of the Falls on the American side, which has a plunge of 164 feet. A stairway leads here to a bridge to the right crossing to Luna Island, a little above these falls, a point from which can be seen far below the dangerous plank walks, upon which curious people in water proofs like to roam. Returning to the main Island, and looking toward the Suspension Bridge, the next point reached is "Biddle's Stairs," which opens up a view of the "Horseshoe." A free stairway leads from this point down the steep bank to the edge of the water, and for \$1.50 extra a visitor can be properly dressed and guided in and out of the "Cave of the Winds." Retracing steps to the shade trees above, continue the circuit to the foot of the Island facing Canada, or out further upon a projected plank way, and a splendid view can be obtained of the Falls on this side, which has a leap of about 158 feet. From this point, in the angle in the falls on the Canadian side, can be seen at intervals a silver spray, some 50 or 60 feet higher than the upper water. But altogether the spray rises to a much greater height. Still keep to the right, around the Island, and soon the "Three Sisters" can be reached by bridges, where a splendid view can be had of the river above the Islands, the Rapids, and the lower Falls from Goat Island to the Canadian shore. Continuing around the Island the exit is reached, where, leaving this point, you soon come to the "New Suspension Bridge," a short distance below the falls. This bridge is quite new, and vehicles can pass only one way at a time. A fee is also charged here, but while passing to the Canadian side a direct front view of the whole fall is had—much better than from the boat ride across the stream, which is extremely hazardous. Turning to the left, on reaching the Canadian side and arriving at "Table Rock," a magnificent view is obtained of the falls on this side with its sharp angle. Following thence the course of the river down to "Suspension Bridge," and thence three quarters of a mile below (or two and a quarter miles below the falls) the "Whirlpool Rapids" is reached. Returning and crossing from Canada to America, on the "Suspension Bridge," (here is charged another fee,) and the hotel is reached at an outlay of about \$1.25, and the Great Niagara Falls has been well viewed. So great has been the interest and the beautiful change of views that one hardly notices the long walk. By back the expense will be not less than \$5, and if left discretionary with the "hackman," as to where you should drive, some of the best views are neglected and omitted, because he shares out in those regular fees. Be it remembered that the visitor pays all charges, and that the hackman is entitled to a place of admission the hackman is entitled with a goodly portion of the fees, and it is to his interest to avoid those places where nothing will be due, or allowed him. Fail not to visit the "Goat Island Group," and "Whirlpool Rapids."

Baltimore's Mayor.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The Democratic City Convention this afternoon unanimously nominated Gen. F. C. Latrobe as their candidate for Mayor to fill the rest of the term of the late Mayor Kane. The election occurs on the 11th of this month. The convention to day was composed of a number of business men of the city, Mr. Decatur H. Miller, president of the Board of Trade, being chairman of the convention. Gen. Latrobe was Mayor for two years preceding Mayor Kane.

Virginia News.

The Conservative Congressional Convention for the Fourth District, is to be held in Petersburg, on the 6th proximo.

General Harry Hoth, of Richmond, has received an appointment as special agent of the Treasury Department.

C. & O. CANAL.—The Washington Republican says that the canal boat Florence Robb, that was sunk in the lower level at the Seven Locks, has not yet been raised. By sinking of the boat navigation has been seriously impeded, as but few boats are arriving. It is also an impediment to the shipping interests, as there are at the present a number of Eastern vessels in Georgetown awaiting cargoes.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held yesterday, made arrangements for the purchase for \$100,000 of the wharf belonging to Walsh & McKaig at Cumberland.

We are told that to-morrow will be "moderately" warm, followed by "rising" temperature. Just think of "rising" temperature with the thermometer ranging above the nineties. Rogers' theory vanishes into hot vapor.

Mayron A. Buell, aged twenty-one years, has been committed to jail, at Utica, New York, for the murder of Catherine Mary Richards, aged nearly fifteen years, at Fairport, on the 26th of last month. A medical examination of the body leads to the belief that the girl was ravished, then choked to death, then hit on the face with a milk stool, and the body placed in the bull pen, to lead to the belief that the bull killed her.

Hon. Henry A. Edmondson is the choice of the Salem Register as a candidate for Congress in the Ninth district. His disabilities were removed at the last session of Congress. Before the war he served twelve years in Congress.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, July 2d, by Rev. D. F. Sprigg, Mr. S. L. ASH and Miss L. H. LITTLE, daughter of Garrison Beach.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON AT 83 KING ST., corner of Royal, Alexandria, Va. Just received at 83 King st. a supply of Fly Traps, Apple Parers, Bolt Metal Kettles, Brass Kettles, Knives, Preserving Jars, Glass Jars, and other goods in the same line, all of which will be sold at a small advance. Call and see.

J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

ROCHESTER FLUTING MACHINE.—Something new and cheap; the best thing out. Call and examine at 88 King st., cor. Roy.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.—On Thursday, the Fourth of July, the Postoffice will be open on Sunday, that is from 8:30 to 9:30 a. m.

L. McKENZIE, P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

Wholesale Quotations in Alexandria.

Wholesale Quotations in Alexandria.			
Flour, Fine.....	\$3.00	@	3.50
Superfine.....	4.00	@	4.50
Extra.....	5.00	@	5.25
Family.....	6.00	@	6.00
Fancy brands.....	6.25	@	6.75
Wheat, common to fair.....	0.60	@	0.75
Good to prime.....	0.75	@	0.85
Choice.....	0.90	@	0.95
Corn, white.....	0.60	@	0.60
Mixed.....	0.58	@	0.59
Yellow.....	0.64	@	0.53
Oats.....	0.38	@	0.60
Rye.....	0.32	@	0.35
Oats.....	0.11	@	0.13
Butter, prime.....	0.8	@	0.10
Common to middling.....	0.14	@	0.15
Eggs.....	4.50	@	5.00
Hogs.....	1.50	@	2.50
Chickens.....	0.75	@	1.25
Apples.....	0.40	@	0.50
Potatoes per bushel, new.....	0.40	@	0.60
Onions, per bush.....	0.45	@	0.60
Bacon, Hams, country.....	0.11	@	0.12
Best sugar cured Hams.....	0.12	@	0.124
Butcher's Hams.....	0.12	@	0.124
Western.....	0.12	@	0.124
Sides.....	0.7	@	0.74
Shoulders.....	0.6	@	0.61
Lard.....	0.8	@	0.81
Veal Calves.....	5.00	@	5.50
Clover Seed.....	1.75	@	2.00
Timothy.....	4.50	@	5.00
Plaster, ground, per ton.....	6.00	@	6.50
Ground in bags or bbls.....	3.00	@	3.25
Lump.....	1.10	@	1.20
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1.60	@	1.75
Pine.....	0.21	@	0.25
Turkey Island.....	0.30	@	0.40
Wool, long unwashed.....	0.24	@	0.26
Washed.....	0.30	@	0.32
Merino, unwashed.....	0.25	@	0.26
Do, washed.....	0.30	@	0.32
Sumac.....	0.75	@	0.60
Haz.....	12.00	@	15.00